

That the twentieth century will witness not only the attainment of the North Pole, but conquest of the South Pole as well, is a common belief, and such new Arctic or Antarctic expeditions that sets out for the reduction of these mysterious icy fastnesses is expected to succeed. With the rapid advances made during the nineteenth century in every branch of human knowledge, the great task becomes less and less seemingly impossible. There is a disposition to consider the North Pole for instance, a good deal nearer than it once was. The constant additions to maps of the polar regions is responsible for this feeling. The area marked "unknown" or "unexplored" is gradually becoming smaller and the eve of the conquest of the pole is evidently at hand. The only question to be asked is, Who will reach the goal first?

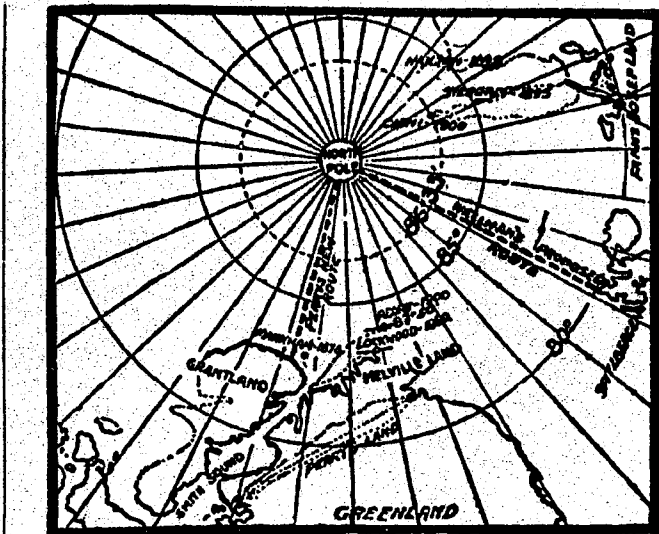
At the present time Peary is somewhere in the ice in Smith Sound, or perhaps near the base in Grant Land, from which he expects to make his "dash for the pole" on sledges across the polar pack. The only explorer in the Arctic, he probably has had a year's start of the next contestant in the race for the North Pole. Who his nearest competitor will be is a question, for several Arctic expeditions are being prepared, and next spring



SANTOS DUMONT.

and summer may see some of them start.

The pole is to be attacked from various sides and in different ways. Captain Jules E. Bernier, the Canadian, expects to follow the wreckage of the ill-fated Greely expedition, entering the frozen polar basin north of Siberia and sledging to the pole. Dr. Variele, a Frenchman, expects to follow a course almost parallel to that mapped by Peary, and will sledge northward by the old of mules, or burros and dogs. Einar Mikkelsen, a Danish explorer, hopes to enter the Arctic Ocean from the Mackenzie River, but his expedition promises to be a survey of an unknown region north



MAP SHOWING PROPOSED ROUTE AND ROUTES OF OTHER EXPLORERS.

of Alaska rather than a polar "dash," although, if conditions are favorable, he may enter the race for the pole.

The greatest interest, however, attaches to the attempt to reach the North Pole which Walter Wellman is to make in an airship now being built for the purpose by Santos-Dumont, the young Brazilian aeronaut. Thirty years ago the proposition would have been considered as much a dream as one of Jules Verne's romances. It would also then have been impossible. But it is impossible now?

M. Santos-Dumont is supervising the building of the giant of the air which is designed to carry both these intrepid seekers across the North Pole. It is expected the airship will be completed in April, and that the start to the northern base—Spitzbergen—will be made in July.

This airship will be a monster. "It will be," says Mr. Wellman, "the largest practical airship ever built. It will be 190 feet long, and its greatest diameter will be 40 feet. Its surface will measure 23,000 square feet and its volume will be 220,000 cubic feet. It will be inflated with hydrogen, it will have a total ascensional force of 15,300 pounds. Seven thousand pounds will be the weight of the ship and its equipment complete, leaving 8,000 pounds for cargo. The ship will be provided with three motors, with a combined energy of 70 horsepower.

"If the winds hinder no more than they help and there are no delays, this ship can motor from North Spitzbergen to the pole in forty-five hours. The airship will have an endurance capacity in buoyancy sufficient to enable it to remain twenty-five to thirty days in the air. It will carry 5,000 pounds of gasoline, and its distance capacity during calm weather will be 1,800 miles more than the distance from Spitzbergen Strait across the pole and the whole Arctic Ocean to Alaska. Besides the 5,000 pounds of fuel mentioned, the ship will carry five men, a comfortable car to live in (which is also a boat in case of need), food and supplies for seventy-five days, and a complete sledging outfit ready for use, should it be necessary to abandon the airship and take to the ice.

"If at the worst our ship of air carries us only to the vicinity of the pole, or two-thirds of the way to it, we have an alternative method of travel by which we may reasonably hope to complete our success and make our return to land in safety.

"At no time will our airship be out of touch with the surface of the earth. Our guide rope, so called, but in our case a smooth, tapering line of steel, is to drag its lower end over the ice to keep the ship at a fairly stable height (150 to 200 feet), the altitude most favorable to wireless telegraphy, and to maintain under ordinary conditions the vertical stability of the craft.

"Wireless telegraph stations will be established at Spitzbergen, and Hammerfest, Norway, 600 miles distant. Further than this, a wireless equipment will be carried in our airship, and it will be our effort to send frequent—if possible, daily—dispatches to the outside world throughout all the time the expedition is in the Arctic regions, even from the pole itself, should we reach it."

The success of Mr. Wellman's entire campaign depends upon his ability to procure a really practicable airship. He believes he has this in the aerial machine which Santos Dumont has designed, and which the young aeronaut will himself guide.—Montreal Star.

MAGDOON ANSWERS BIGELOW.

Governor of Canal Zone Replies to Writer's Criticisms.

Charles E. Magdoo, Governor of the Panama Canal zone, who is also a member of the canal commission and the American minister to the republic of Panama, but who draws but a salary, is back home for the winter and to attend the meeting of the commission. He contradicts almost every assertion made by Poultny Bigelow concerning the state of affairs on the isthmus. He says that a large part of the 12,000 workmen are now engaged in making the canal strip as healthful as possible by drainage and the use of kerosene to destroy the mosquitoes by fumigation and that with this there is not a single gambling house or house of ill repute in the zone. Most of the women who have been brought there from Martinique were living with their declared husbands and the rest were employed as servants.

Mr. Bigelow has sent a check for \$1,000 to the Louisville Courier-Journal, which he agrees to forfeit if, upon fair investigation, his statements are proved untrue. He says he does not think it a very severe thing to be called a liar, but extremely disagreeable to be proved one. As to his refusal to give the names of his informants, he says that every journalist knows that such confidences are his stock in trade.

Niagara Power at Syracuse.

A new era in the electrical distribution of Niagara power is begun with the signing of a contract by a company on the Canadian side of the falls to deliver electrical power in the city of Syracuse by March 1. The same company is said to be considering a transmission line to Cleveland and other Lake Erie cities. It is now regarded as probable that Niagara power will ultimately be sent to New York City. The power is disseminated by the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, which has secured rights of way in every direction, utilizing aluminum cables and heavy porcelain insulators on steel towers 55 feet high. Each cable has nineteen strands of heavy aluminum wire. This company is expected to furnish the electrical power for the New York Central lines west of Syracuse. The company is to have a total capacity of 250,000 horse-power.

Shoes Are to Cost More.

At a recent Boston meeting of the shoe manufacturers of New England it was agreed that the prices of shoes must be raised in view of the fact that the staples of the shoe industry had increased 62 per cent in cost within the last few years. This increase was attributed to reduced consumption of most of the raw materials of leather, the use of shoes in the far eastern and southern countries and increased consumption of leather owing to poor quality. The manufacturers justify their course by saying that they are denied access to the open markets of the world by the duty on hides which they say protects no industry, but only serves the purpose of enabling the best tariff "to levy tribute on the people."

Cleveland Criticizes Doctors.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, in addressing the New York State Medical Society at Albany, Tuesday, on the occasion of its 100th anniversary, frankly criticized the medical profession for failing to take patients more into their confidence. He thought it was their high and mighty aloofness that gave the quacks a chance to fool the people. The president also addressed the Legislature. He was heartily applauded.



By a vote of 27,637 to 11,700, the Brotherhood of Carpenters has decided to increase its per capita tax instead of continuing assessments.

The National Board of Conciliation in the building trades in England has lately been organized, which already has 134,000 men pledged to give the proposal a fair trial, comprising joiners, masons and bricklayers.

The annual report of the Piano and Organ Workers' Union, one of the infant international unions, shows that during 1905 benefits aggregating \$25,282.25 were paid, distributed as follows: Strike \$17,733.42, sick \$12,650.55, death \$1,898.

According to Dun's mercantile agency the cost of living has risen 37 per cent in the last seven years. With the exception of a few workers in some of the highly organized trades, this increase is much greater than the increase in wages for the same period.

Timelayers' Union, No. 22, of Boston, recently adopted its wage request for May 1. It provides for a minimum of \$1.60 a day for journeymen, for the eight-hour day, and also for a Saturday afternoon half holiday. The desired rate for the Saturday half day is fixed at \$2.50.

The painters in Chicago have demanded an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents an hour, and several conferences have been held between representatives of the union and the master painters. The indications now are that the men will be granted the increase without being compelled to strike.

State Labor Inspector Thomas J. Scully, in his annual report to the commissioner of labor and statistics, states that in Kentucky 10,133 women are employed at an average daily compensation of 25 cents. The average compensation for men is \$1.4375. He says that women who belong to organized labor are receiving nearer the wages paid to men. The inspector praises Kentucky's child labor law, and says: "It has done more for future generations than any law enacted in Kentucky for many years."

Twenty million pretzels were manufactured by Berks county (Pa.) bakers in 1905. One baking establishment leads the list with 10,000,000 pretzels; another made 4,000,000; the third came close with 3,000,000. It required more than 5,500 barrels of flour to make the 20,000,000 pretzels. Nearly 100 men were kept busy all the year by the work. The pretzels were not only sold to Pennsylvania consumers, but were shipped to nearly all the States and territories. Great shipments were made to Spokane, Wash., and to the coast cities of California.

Although the agreement between the Masons' and Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union of Chicago will expire May 1, no trouble is expected in that trade. The bricklayers will not ask for any increase this year, as there was such a demand for men last season that the minimum scale of 62½ cents an hour was practically ignored and the men were paid in many instances as high as 75 cents an hour. They expect the same conditions will prevail this year, and they are not particularly interested in the minimum scale, as very few of the men work for it.

The Best Policy. "Do you believe honesty is the best policy?" "Well, it has the deferred dividend feature."—Puck.

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THEODORE P. SHOUTS, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, told the Senate Committee on Intercontinental Canals that the reason J. F. Markel's contract to establish a complete commissary on the isthmus had been canceled was because Chief Engineer Stevens had declared that Mr. Markel would make \$100,000 a year.

The receipt of "black hand" letters by members of the House has almost caused nervous prostration among some of them. The "black hand" warnings began to come a few days ago, when several members received postal cards on which there was a drawing of a black hand. Beneath the hand was the warning: "Only four days more." Members began to ransack their brains in an effort to think of what act they had committed to gain the enmity of the "black hand." Two days after the receipt of the first warning a second came with the same black hands and the ominous words, "you have only two days more." This was followed the next day with a postal with the inscription "you have one day more." These repeated warnings caused considerable alarm until today when postal cards were received inscribed in red ink: "No more black hands; use Blank soap." Members of Congress believe this particular method of advertising should be abolished by law.

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THEODORE P. SHOUTS, out of the arrangement. Mr. Shouts said when he received Mr. Stevens' message he called in Mr. Markel and told him other arrangements would have to be made. "Mr. Stevens said the men could be fed on the isthmus for 30 cents a day," declared Mr. Shouts. "Mr. Markel said that he could feed them for 30 cents if permitted to reduce the food to the quality given the laborers under Mr. Stevens' plan."

The possibility of President Roosevelt's becoming the Republican candidate for a third term has been again widely discussed, following the statement made by Jacob Hiss, the intimate friend of the President. "If duty demanded Roosevelt to continue this fight, he would do it. I know he does not want to become a candidate for another term, but at the bottom of his heart he believes in the people and will fight for them." In many sections Republican leaders have come forward with pledges of support and the pros and cons of the question have been on every tongue in political circles. In the face of all this the President has not deemed it necessary to add anything to the definite voluntary statement made the day after he was elected that he would neither seek nor accept a third-term nomination.

AN EMBARRASSING BRANCH OF RULES.

resulted when Senator Warren of Wyoming escorted President Roosevelt's two sisters, Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. Robinson, and two gentlemen into the private lobby just back of the hall of the house during the session the other day. This lobby is so sacredly reserved for members that the rules forbid the Speaker to entertain a motion to admit others. Assistant Doorkeeper Kennedy, with apologies, escorted them hurriedly beyond the dead line and to a place in the gallery reserved for the President and his friends.

Chief Engineer Stevens of the Canal Commission was summoned before the Senate committee on intercontinental canals and asked to give his views on the kind of canal to be constructed. Mr. Stevens gave his unqualified preference for a lock canal because of the shorter time required for construction and the less cost of the work. He said it could be built for \$147,000,000 and be open to traffic in eight years or sooner.

Senator Burton of Kansas, who had remained away from the Senate from the time of his indictment nearly two years ago, complied with the technical requirement in order to secure the \$1,000 due Senators from mileage by stepping within the chamber for a moment from the cloakroom the other day, thus enabling the journal clerk to certify that the Kansas Senator had been present. The amount for mileage is \$1,000, which Mr. Burton afterward drew.

The reforms proposed by the Keep commission for the conduct of the government printing office have been approved in the main by presidential orders. Each department is to appoint a committee on printing to see that unnecessary matter is excluded from all reports. The commission finds that the printing bill is \$8,000,000 a year and that the unit cost of work is too high.

In considering the deficiency bill, the House decided that the eight-hour law for work on the Panama Canal should not be abrogated. It was also determined that the Canal Commissioners should not receive compensation additional to their salaries as commissioners. Various amendments proposed by the minority were defeated.

Secretary Bonaparte has ordered the dismissal of about 1,000 men at navy yards and stations because the item of \$1,000,000 to cover the cost of repairs on ships had not been included in the deficiency bill now before Congress.

PREACHER BANKER A SUICIDE.

Rev. Simmons, of Peoria, Ill., Takes Life When Scandal is Revealed.

Death by suicide has ended the career of Rev. George H. Simmons, clergyman and banker, one of the leading citizens of Peoria, Ill. A startling scandal in which Dr. Simmons had become involved made him see a welcome relief in death. As a direct result of the revelations one bank closed and a run was made on another. When the body of the minister was found the climax was reached in a sensation which has shaken Peoria religious, financial and political circles worse than did the case of N. C. Dougherty, the superintendent of schools, last fall. Simmons had been pastor of the First Baptist Church for five years.

Rev. Simmons had an extraordinary career. He educated himself in a Kentucky theological school. His first business venture was about five years ago, when he organized a company with \$100,000 capital to manufacture cereal coffee. He then organized the Interstate Bank & Trust Company of Peoria, with a capital stock of \$200,000. In addition to this he was at the head of a movement to beautify the city and conducted a flower festival. One of his innovations was holding religious services in the Coliseum, holding 7,000 people.

His father was a farmer, and he himself lived and labored on the farm until he was past twelve years of age. The father and mother being dead, the lad went to Louisville, Ky., to secure an education. At an early age he decided to enter the ministry, and began making preparation by attending the public schools in Louisville, and later in Georgetown College, in Georgetown, Ky. He held pastorates in Henderson, Ky., Louisville, Jackson, Tenn., and at Terre Haute, Ind. He began preaching at the age of seventeen.

MAKING MONEY, TOO.

Trappers of the Northwest Included in General Prosperity.

The many trappers operating in northern Minnesota will reap a rich harvest during the present winter. This side sweep of the general wave of prosperity that has rolled over the land means many comforts, even luxuries, in the log cabins of scores of sturdy settlers in the wilds of the northern country, who are mainly dependent upon their traps during the cold months for a livelihood.

The settlers and professionals in the country directly tributary to Duluth look for the most part to mink, marten and otter to make their trapping operations profitable and the pelts of these little animals at present command a higher price than at any time during the past 35 years, though there has been a decided slump in the prices paid for furs from the black, blue and silver fox, which bring only \$50 each now, where a year or two ago they were as high as \$300 apiece.

Last winter \$4.50 was considered a good price for a mink pelt and it wasn't more than a season or two back that \$2.50 was the highest paid for a single pelt of this kind. Now a choice raw mink fur will bring \$11 and a margin pelt from \$12 to \$20, where \$6 or \$7 was paid last winter. An otter skin is worth \$22 just as it comes from the trapper's hands, which is away above any price paid for more than thirty years. Quite a few fisher are caught through northern Minnesota and these are worth from \$8 to \$10. Beaver are very scarce and are worth from \$7 to \$9 each.

The highest prices paid for furs will also prove a boon to the Minnesota Indians, or such of them at least as have any business ability. A great many of the Indians trap during the winter, but the trouble with the majority of them is that they do not know the value of their catch and are likely to sell a \$22 otter pelt for \$4 or \$5 and a \$11 mink for \$1, or perhaps a pint of whiskey. The white man is well aware of this fact and some agents make it their business during the winter to do nothing but buy furs from the Indians, selling them later at a handsome margin of profit.

EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDES.

Sweeping over New York and All the Cities of the East.

A suicide wave for which there is no satisfactory accounting is sweeping over New York and the entire eastern portion of the country, says the New York Times. Experts who day by day compile and tabulate the vital statistics of our cities have adduced this fact from their columns of comparative facts and figures and have presented it for public consideration without opinion or comment, which is a way peculiar to statisticians and others of their kind who deal in cold, hard actualities.

And perhaps it is just as well, for self-murder at best is one of the most illusive and generally unsatisfactory problems which the health department of a great city is called upon to face. There is no adequate explanation for it in any of its general aspects. If there is a decrease that decrease cannot be accounted for, unless theoretically; if increase there be in the number of suicides the health authorities are equally at sea, save, of course, in times of economic distress.

But in the accepted sense of the term there is no economic distress in this city, in any city of the country, at the present time. Times are economically propitious, never better, and hence the fact that New York's suicide ratio in the present month has gone far above the average for the months of last year—22.7 per 100,000—and that other cities report similar conditions cannot be explained on the basis of economics, of hard times.

From Far and Near.

Geronimo, the Apache warrior, has just been married for the eighth time at the age of 70.

John J. Cram, aged 67 years, at one time one of the leading rifle shots of the country, died in Kennebec, Me.

Albert F. Springsteen, connected with the pension office, claims to have been the youngest enlisted and mustered soldier in the United States army during the war of the rebellion. He enlisted at Indianapolis on Oct. 15, 1861, at the age of 11 years and 2 months.

W. J. Odell, Cincinnati broker, was permanently enjoined from interfering with \$5,000 obtained by the sale of the New York exchange seat of Holzman & Co.

The sentence of Lieut. Pondleton of Manila, who was condemned to life imprisonment for murder, has been reconsidered and changed to imprisonment for twenty years.

The Garter which has been conferred on the Mikado is set with diamonds and the star of the order is in diamonds, and the Garter, which is present to the collar of the order, is carved in emerald and set round with brilliants. It cost something well over \$5,000.



Lord Strathcona, who recently won a verdict of \$20,000 in the New York Supreme Court against a firm of theatrical agents for breach of contract, is one of the most famous living actors. He was born in Milan, Italy, in 1830, and at the age of 14 joined the celebrated Italian actor, Gustavo Modena.

By earnest study he rose rapidly in his profession, and when comparatively a young man won distinction in his native country. He has traveled all over the world, and has been decorated by the czar and by the monarchs of Italy, Romania and Portugal. When Dom Pedro ruled in Brazil he also conferred an order on Salvini. He lives in Florence, and has not appeared in public for some time. The burning of the Iroquois theater in Chicago was in part the cause of the annulment of the contract and of the damage suit decided in his favor.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who has just made his 150th trip across the Atlantic, holding the passenger record in this respect, has been for years commissioner of Canada in London. His name is Donald Alexander Smith, and he was born in Scotland in 1820. He was the last resident governor of the Hudson Bay Company, served for several years in the Dominion Parliament, and has been conspicuous in the railway and banking interests of Canada. Lord Strathcona was knighted in 1880, and eleven years later was raised to the peerage. He has been chancellor of McGill University and lord rector of Aberdeen University. He is president of the Bank of Montreal. Yale University and other institutions of learning have conferred upon him honorary degrees.

Sir Edward Grey.

foreign minister, who has won a notable victory at the polls, has represented

Berwick-on-Tweed in Parliament since 1855. He has long been mentioned as the possible liberal leader, and is a statesman by inheritance. His grandfather was Sir George Grey, several times home secretary, and his father, Sir Edward Grey, grandfather was Earl Grey of reform bill fame. Sir Edward was born in 1832, and at the age of 30 was Gladstone's under secretary for foreign affairs. He was educated at Winchester and at Balliol College, Oxford, and since his appearance in politics he has made an excellent record. It is said of him that he has made few blunders, that he can speak, and that he has plenty of courage. Sir Edward takes a great interest in social and labor questions.

This Southern woman committed suicide

in Chicago the same day that

Gen. Joseph A. Wheeler died in New York. She was his

close personal friend, and she had been depressed at news of his

fatal illness and by business reverses. She was a capable business woman, interest-

ed in several enterprises, one of which was the Bailey Beaton

Biscuit Company. During the Columbian Exposition she was secretary to

Commissioner General Davis.

The death of Brig. Gen. John Camp-

bell recently leaves but eighteen officers in the retired list of the army who served during the Mexican war.

Professor John W. Burgess, dean of the faculty of political science and international law at Columbia University, has been selected

as the first incumbent of the new chair of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin.

This professorship, which has been named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt,

was endowed by James Speyer, a wealthy New Yorker. It has been announced that the German Emperor intends to reciprocate by founding a similar professorship in Columbia University in the near future.

Senator Rathbun is the author of a bill in the Ohio Legislature providing for 2-cent fare on the steam railroads. It easily passed. Two-cent bills have been weird features of every Legislature in Ohio for a quarter of a century, and it is said, the passes it took to the point 'en all would paper the state-house.

Former Judge William Moore, the well-known financier of New York and Chicago, has the distinction of wearing the most costly overcoat in the United States. It was made to order from Russian sable and cost \$10,000.

NEW RULER OF DENMARK.

Frederick VIII. is now king of Denmark. The new ruler, who ascends the throne in his sixty-second year, bears the weight of his years lightly, and is almost as popular with the people of Denmark as his father. By the wish of his parents, he was brought up with great simplicity and his earlier education was obtained at the town

school. Frederick VIII. grammar school, for not until he was 10 years old was the difficult question of his father's succession to the Danish throne finally settled.

It was Frederick's curious fate to see his younger brother and his own son become reigning monarchs of Greece and Norway respectively, while he himself was still an heir-apparent.

The new queen, Louise, is reputed to be the tallest and richest princess in Europe. She is a handsome woman, of the blonde type, and reflects the beauty of her famous grandmother, Queen Clara, the tradesman's daughter, who captured Bonaparte and married Marshal Bernadotte, who subsequently became king of Sweden and Norway.

The queen inherited large fortunes from Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and Prince Charles of Sweden. Nevertheless, she and her husband have adhered to the simplicity characteristic of the Danish court, showing the nation the happy spectacle of a united couple living on terms of the closest affection and sympathy with their eight children. Though they have paid many visits to foreign courts, they are essentially a home-loving couple when compared with most other royal personages.

A Matter of Weeks.

"Is your mistress at home?"

"She will be if you'll come back in about three minutes, ma'am. I'm just looking her up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some men are such home bodies that the look as out of place in a restaurant at noon as a housekeeper does on the street at meal time.

KNEW ONLY ONE KIND.



Settlement Worker.—In our church we have a man who plays a great big organ. I want you children to come up and hear him.

One of His Hearers.—An' does yer have a monkey wit' a red coat on ter pass do hat around?

Opp of Her Hearers.—An' does yer have a monkey wit' a red coat on ter pass do hat around?

A CONSERVATIVE GIVER.

Squire Flanders was detailing the characteristics of the late Amos Bowden, one of his fellow townsmen, to Mr. Partridge, a new comer in Seymour.

"As a leading citizen, we rather expected Amos'd do something handsome for the town," said the squire; "remember it to the tune of a few thousand for a library, or something."

"And he didn't," asked Mr. Partridge, with easy interest.

"He didn't," repeated Squire Flanders, dryly. "He didn't make any public bequests—at least, not any out-and-out ones. Some years ago his wife persuaded him to put a fountain in the square, in front of the postoffice, and the agreement was that he was to keep it in repair, the town to reimburse him for half the expense."

"You don't know what our winters are, but you will by spring," the squire continued, prophetically, "no you'll have to take my word for it that that fountain cost the town precious near 'a

much 's the schools. Every year, regular, the pipes had to be dug up, and new pieces put in where they'd froze up and bust, and after a while we owed Amos quite a little sum. In his will he canceled that obligation, and that was the extent of his remembering the village he was born and brought up in—and him close to the millionaire line."

Mr. Partridge smiled. "He wasn't what could be called a royal giver," he commented.

"Royal?" gasped the squire. "You couldn't have led him blindfolded to the word. I'll tell you how Ed Vesey sized Amos up," he continued, with happy recollection. "If Amos was an ostrich," Ed said, 'and was going to lay an egg, he'd sure lay a pewee's egg. An' he'd call it 'says Ed, 'keeping on the safe side.'"

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The wise old ben chuckles to himself when she sees a man trying to make a fortune with an incubator.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Rugs are going fast at Sorensons.

Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Novelty photos at Laar's old stand. Penny photos at the Novelty gallery. Choice apples at Metcalf's market. Souvenir Post Cards at the Novelty Gallery.

Come here today and get your rug. J. W. SORENSON.

Strictly fresh eggs and gilt edge butter at Metcalf's Market.

A few Harrison sleighs left. The best in the market.

Take White Pine and Red Spruce Expectant for coughs and colds. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

FOR SALE—A good 4 room house, on south side. Enquire of

CARL CARLSON.

Mrs. Frank Ayers was visiting in Lansing and Bay City the first of the week.

Miss Ida Hammond of Bay City was in town over Sunday visiting relatives and friends.

Joe L. Larson made a business trip to Bay City the first of the week. He returned Wednesday.

There was no lack of water at the fire Sunday, and no set of men could have done better work.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

All trimmed hats from 1/2 to 1/2 off. Excellent bargains.

MISS WILLIAMS.

Use "Laxative Cold Breakers" every box guaranteed to break a cold, or money refunded Fournier's Drug Store.

Geo. Mahon has got his shop located in Chris Hanson's building, in front rooms on second floor, and is ready to give his customers fits.

The restaurant has changed hands again, but we have not learned the name of the new proprietor who has mechanics refitting the place while he is gone to Bay City after his suit.

Five degrees below zero yesterday morning, with four inches of drifted snow, and a sharp wind through the day kept the mercury a little below nothing.

State Round-Up Farmers' Institute Lansing, February 20 to 23. The M. C. R. R. will sell round trip tickets from Grayling, for \$5.10, Feb. 19, 20 and 21, returning not later than the 24th.

L. HERRICK, Agt.

Mrs. Adelaide Bourquin, teacher of "Elocution," "Physical Culture" and "Dramatic Art," has rooms at Mrs. Coburn's on Elm st., and will receive pupils any time. Mrs. Bourquin will present her pupils in public recitals at frequent intervals.

A sad accident occurred here last week, resulting in the death of Mr. Mrs. Fairbanks little boy. He tipped a hot pot of coffee onto one of his legs, which burned a place about three inches long, but was not considered serious, but he began suffering and died the second day after.

W. F. Brink sold twenty-five acres of land on Sec. 18, to David R. Spencer, Monday. He will make a home of it, before he decides to go south for the fourth time, which we do not think he will do. "Three times and out."

Miss Minnie Forbes of Knightstown, Indiana, arrived here Tuesday, to the delight of Grandpa "Park," as well as to Mrs. Forbes who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks, but is now confidently thought to be on the straight road to recovery, which is good news to her many friends.

Tramps, Cranks and Dudes at the Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening, were presented in a very picturesque and graphic manner by Rev. E. H. Peters, and thoroughly enjoyed by those present. The wild storm of wind and snow kept many away, who otherwise would have filled the church, as we hope it will be when he comes in the future.

How many of our citizens sat up to see the eclipse of the moon, and how many saw it. We hear of one couple who watched faithfully the first part of the night, but getting a little cold went back to the fire and became so interested they forgot the moon until the shadow had nearly disappeared. Who?

Another happy meeting, at the residence of A. Mortenson in Beaver Creek last Wednesday, by the "Old People's Society," a luscious dinner was given ample justice, and the fine programme which had been prepared by the Secretary, consisting of Reading, Recitation and Music was fully carried out and thoroughly enjoyed. John Love and wife was present and glad they came. Everybody should remember the date, the first Wednesday in each month, and arrange to be present.

Watch out for defective fines and chimneys. Fires are getting to numerous. A. J. Crossman of Lapeer lost his house by fire, Monday and probably his life, by a falling timber. He was 78 years of age. Loss \$2,000.00, with no insurance. The Congregational parsonage at Alpena burned Sunday, partly insured. The village of Elkton was burned Monday to the extent of \$23,000.00, fairly insured.

The 39th Annual meeting of the Mich. Press Association, at Grand Rapids last week was a great success, 163 members being present. The papers presented were meant for the fraternity. The old officers were re-elected and it was decided to have our summer meeting in a camp of tents in the wilds of Canada, on the north shore of Lake Superior. We will tell you more about it later.

At Bay City, on our way home from Grand Rapids Saturday night, we were pleased to meet Birney Parsons and Frank Canfield, old Grayling boys, now Bay City men. We enjoyed a pleasant reminiscence visit until we reached West Branch, as they were enroute here to visit over Sunday with their sister's, but at that place Canfield was suddenly missing. We looked for him till the train was ready to start, and not being sure whether he had fallen off, or got lost, we left word for sheriff Phelps to look him up, and take care of him until he could send him here. As we saw him on the street Monday, we imagine he was found uninjured, and he looked happy?

The great concert by the "Best Band in Northern Michigan," was as we predicted, an unqualified success. The opera house was well filled, and the music was way up in "G," and called forth unusual applause. The vocal music by our Miss Florence Tromble, and Miss Enloe Bowman, of Spokane, Wash., elicited the highest commendation, and Miss Hadley at the piano was, as usual, all that could be desired. The reading by Mrs. Adelaide Bourquin, a new feature in their programme and well received. We are glad to know of the deserved financial success, and believe a liberal support of the band by our citizens is a paying investment.

Grayling, Mich., Feb. 12—(Special).—The south side of Main street, at Wolverine, was swept away by fire today, causing the loss of nearly \$14,000 worth of property, which was partly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the general store of J. Walter Levee from unknown cause and spread rapidly. The loss to the Levee building and stock reaches \$4,000; Roarbeck & Son, general store, \$6,000; Peter Chase, barber, \$500, and Mrs. P. E. Hackett, two dwelling houses, \$3,000. The postoffice building was considerably damaged. Detroit Free Press.

"The Masquerader," Katherine Cecil Thurston's famous novel, will be published by The Detroit Journal. The first chapter will appear on Tuesday, Feb. 20th. "The Masquerader" has been described as the greatest story of the decade. It has something rarely met with in these days, originality of plot. The story involves three leading characters, a high bred Englishman, member of Parliament, his beautiful wife and an impecunious young fellow whose remarkable resemblance to the member of Parliament allows the author to work out situations that are entirely new in literature. For a time "The Masquerader" deceives not only the political associates of the member of parliament, but even the wife.

We are in receipt from the management of the Union Pacific R. R. Co., of a magnificent picture of a Buffalo, the "oldest inhabitant," on this line. Where he was, a brief time ago, the "Lord of the Land," he is now almost unknown, and where he led his great droves, defying everything in their path across the plains, civilization has driven him away, and when man seeks the Eldorado of the great west, instead of the caravan, dragging slowly across the dusty waste, he now enters a magnificent carriage on wheels, fitting twin lines of steel, which would carry him across the continent in three nights from Chicago, while the caravan would take as many months, with toil and danger, in place of luxurious delight. We regret the extinction of these mighty "Monarchs of the Plains," but gladly welcome the onward march of civilization, typified by the engineering skill and wondrous equipment of this great line of road.

Sunday forenoon the alarm of fire called out the town who found the "Goupil House" in flames. The firemen were prompt and did heroic work, confining the fire almost entirely to the interior of the main part of the building, which was almost entirely destroyed leaving only parts of the rear wings habitable, which are being used, as there are no vacant rooms in the village. Mrs. Berg, the owner, occupied the center rooms, though most of her furniture was removed, it was terribly demoralized, as was that of her brother, Gideon Croteau, who was on the second floor. Geo. Mahon had the front rooms for a tailor shop, and his tools and stock were removed in much the same condition as the furniture. The loss to Mr. A. McDowell, who occupied the rear wing was confined to the destructive removal of his goods and drenching by water. Mrs. Berg carried \$1,700.00 on the building and furniture, while none of the others were insured. The losses are estimated, on building, \$1000.00, Mrs. Berg, on furniture \$250.00, Mahon on stock, tools and furniture \$1000.00, Croteau on furniture \$100.00, and Mr. McDowell on furniture \$100.00. It is a severe loss to all of them, which they cannot well afford to meet.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, Feb. 12, 1906.

Regular meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House, President pro tem. A. E. McCullough in the chair.

Present Trustees Brink, Connine, Hum and McCullough. Absent, President Bauman and Trustee Olson.

Meeting called to order by the President pro tem. Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Moved by Connine, supported by Brink that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the Common Council, village of Grayling: Your Committee on Claims and Accounts would recommend that the following bills be allowed as follows.

C'md. All'd.

1. Grayling Electric Co. service. \$66.40 \$66.40
2. Frank Peck, snowpl'g. 5.00 5.00
3. C. P. Robinson, labor. 3.50 3.50
4. Grayling Fire Department, Bates house. 13.50 13.50
5. "Goupil" 21.50 21.50

Signed, R. D. CONNINE, C. O. McCULLOUGH, J. F. HUM.

Finance Committee. Moved by Hum, supported by McCullough that the bill of Chas. Howland be laid on the table.

Moved by Hum, supported by Connine that the resolution of C. O. McCullough be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved, that notice be posted in the hose houses and published in the local paper, that prosecution will be pushed to the fullest extent, of any party found guilty of taking or removing any ax, wrench, ladder or other material from its proper place for its keeping.

Signed, C. O. McCULLOUGH.

Moved by Connine, supported by McCullough that trustees Hum and Brink be appointed as members of the Board of Registration. Motion carried.

Moved by Hum, supported by Brink that trustees Connine and McCullough act as inspectors of election. Motion carried.

Moved by Hum, supported by Connine, that trustees Connine, McCullough and Michelson be appointed election commissioners for the Village of Grayling. Motion carried.

Moved by McCullough supported by Connine that the Clerk order the necessary election supplies. Motion carried.

Moved and supported, that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

Lost.

A small dog part Beagle, white with black spots—was lost in large swamp near Kneeland, on the Lewiston Branch Tuesday. Any information will be well rewarded by H. PETERSON, The New Store.

Grayling.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Stalker and Yates, both of Frederic, Crawford County, Mich., is this the 22d day of January A. D. 1906, dissolved by mutual consent, S. J. Yates having purchased the interest of H. H. Stalker. The business will be continued at Frederic by S. J. Yates who will pay all claims against the firm of Stalker and Yates, and will collect all accounts, due said firm.

Signed H. H. STALKER, S. J. YATES, jan25-4w

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our most sincere thanks to all our friends and neighbors, for the kindly assistance rendered at the time of the death and burial of our child.

MR. AND MRS. A. JORGENSEN.

NOTICE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in chancery, in the State of Michigan, made and dated on the Eighth day of January, A. D. 1906, in a certain cause there pending, wherein Edward H. Sorenson is complainant and N. Peter Michelson and Sarah Michelson are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the Village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, said court house being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County, on Saturday, the Thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described parcel of land, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the Village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan and described as follows, to wit: Lots One and Twelve of Block Nine of the Village of Grayling according to the record plat thereof.

Dated Grayling, Michigan, February 12th, 1906.

OSCAR PALMER, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Crawford County, Mich.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, feb15-7t Solicitor for Complainant.

CLEARING SALE!

All our Furnishing Goods at greatly cut prices!

Men's Fancy \$1.50 Shirts now only \$1.00
Men's Fancy \$1.00—1.25 Shirts now only 75c
Men's Fancy 65c—75c Shirts now only 50c
Men's Underwear..... At your own price
Boys' Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers only 20c
Men's Heavy Overshirts, worth 60 and 65c, only 40c
Men's Overalls and Jackets, at..... 45c
Boy's Overalls at..... 20c
Large line of Handkerchiefs, Ties, Suspenders, woolen and cotton Hose at greatly reduced prices. Come and see.

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,
The New Store.

C. J. Hathaway,

Jeweler and Optician

Bring in your Eyes! We make you see!

Brand New Stock of Watches, Clocks, Rings and Jewelry.

All settled and ready for business. No charges made for examining your eyes. Repair work of all kinds promptly attended to. Will be pleased to have you call.

Remember the place, across from post office.

Yours respectfully

C. J. HATHAWAY.



USE
SLEEPY EYE
FLOUR,
No better anywhere.

The Best Groceries,
HAY, GRAIN,
FEED,
AT RIGHT PRICES.

CONNINE & CO.

Iron-Ox
Tablets
Cure Constipation

There are many people suffering from weak nerves, weak backs, weak stomachs, and sluggish livers, who do not realize that constipated bowels are the cause of their trouble. Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation to stay cured, and tone up every organ of the body to healthy action.

30 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case. 25 cents at your druggist, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

For Sale Cheap.

One new lumberwagon, 1 set of road sleighs, Rack and chains, several cedar saws and axes, 2 cant-hooks, 1 pair skidding tongs, 1 plow, harrow, corn cultivator, one 4 year old mare, dark bay, good driver.

A. E. NEWMAN.

A Healing Gospel.

The Rev. J. C. Warren, pastor of Sharon Baptist Church, Belair, Ga., says of Electric Bitters: "It's a God-send to mankind. It cured me of lame back, stiff joints, and complete physical collapse. I was so weak it took me half an hour to walk a mile. Two bottles of Electric Bitters have made me strong I have just walked three miles in 50 minutes and feel like walking three more. It makes a new man of me." Greatest remedy for weakness and all Stomach, Liver, and Kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Price 50c.

Mrs. Amy Brolin,

EXPERIENCED NURSE, with over twelve years experience, offers her services to any one in need of her services. Inquire at her home opposite the Court House.

Luckiest Man in Arkansas.

"I'm the luckiest man in Arkansas," writes H. L. Stanley, of Bruno, "since the restoration of my wife's health after five years of continuous coughing and bleeding from the lungs; and I owe my good fortune to the world's greatest medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which I know from experience will cure consumption if taken in time. My wife improved with first bottle and twelve bottles completed the cure." Cures the worst coughs and colds or money refunded. At L. Fournier, druggist, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Frightfully Burned.

Chas. W. Moore, a machinist, of Ford City, Pa., had his hand frightfully burned in an electric furnace. He applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve with the usual result: "A quick and perfect cure." Greatest healer on earth for Burns, Wounds, Sores, Eczema and Piles. 25c at L. Fournier Druggist.

THREE-DAY SALE!

Commencing Saturday and continuing until Wednesday we will put on sale our entire stock of shoes (W. L. Douglas Shoes excepted) at remarkable reductions:

\$3.00 Shoes at	\$2.25
\$2.50 Shoes at	\$1.90
\$2.00 Shoes at	\$1.50
\$1.75 Shoes at	\$1.25
\$1.25 Shoes at	.98

All Feli Shoes or Slippers at cost.

Skirt Special!

For this sale we have reduced prices on all skirts

ONE THIRD and ONE HALF.

All skirts are marked in plain figures, and reduction will apply to all, regardless of make and style.

Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Shirt Waists at like reduction,

One third and one half off.

This sale is strictly cash! Full prices for charged goods!

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

VALENTINES!

Our new line of comic and sentimental Valentines this season is simply immense. We have them ranging in price from one cent up.

Fournier's Drug Store.

The old Reliable.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

C. Hanson's Building. Second Floor.

DON'T GET LEFT!

OUR RUGS ARE GOING! GOING!! GOING!!!

ONLY A FEW LEFT.

GET YOURS NOW.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.
THE
Central Drug Store
N. POLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drug."

Take
VINOL!

The modern reconstructive tonic.

We sell and guarantee it!

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

CHURCHES TO UNITE

ONLY HITCH IS IN NAME OF CONSOLIDATED BODY.

Telegraph Council Adjourns in Dayton, Ohio, to Reconvene Within Eighteen Months—Dr. J. H. Brown Drowns After Saving Girl.

In Dayton, Ohio, the tri-church council which is seeking the union of the United Brethren, Congregational and Protestant Methodist denominations, adjourned to meet in a year and a half. The work of preparing a creed, polity and arranging property and vested interests had been entrusted to committees. The only hitch apparent was as to the name the united denomination shall bear. Many names were proposed, the Gospel Christian church, the United Christian church, the United Church of America, the United Church of Christ, the United Church of the Americas. The last name was said to be the most generally accepted. The creed is a modification of the articles of faith now held by the several denominations. The committee on polity recommends a system of church government that is not unlike that of the Congregationalists with the conference system added. The matter of name was left to a special committee of six. It is the belief of the delegates that union is practically accomplished.

DIES WHILE SAVING GIRL.

Expert Swimmer Drowns While Skating at Parkville, Mo.

L. H. Wagner, aged 27 years, of Milton, Pa., a junior in Park college in Parkville, Mo., was drowned and a dozen other persons narrowly escaped drowning in the Missouri river there the other night when the ice under the weight of a party of skaters, mostly students, gave way and let all of the skaters into the water. Wagner voluntarily jumped into the water to save a young woman and, being an expert swimmer, he rescued the girl, but he was chilled so badly that he could not get out of the water alone and in the general work of rescue going on around him his struggles were unnoticed and he was drowned before his absence was noticed.

WILLS A CHEST PROTECTOR.

Eccentric Man With \$60,000 Worth of Diamonds to Cripple Child.

Eva Marsh, the crippled 5-year-old daughter of John Marsh of York, Wis., has just come into a fortune in a novel manner. It was left her by an aged man, known as James Yarnell, who lived in Littleton, Mo. Yarnell went there several years ago, apparently poor and friendless, and was always fond of the little girl. Eva's parents supported him. A few hours before his death Yarnell presented Eva a chest protector, between the folds of which were sewed \$60,000 worth of diamonds. Beneath his coat were found numerous expensive suits and everything that goes to equip a society man.

Looks for New Continent.

Hoping to discover a new continent, or at least a large archipelago, Captain Einar Mikkelsen, a Dane, is planning an extensive arctic expedition under auspices of the Royal Geographic Society, and expects to plant the American flag on the newly found territory.

Fire Wipes Out a Town.

Nearly every business house was destroyed, about 800 of the 1,500 inhabitants were left without homes and a financial loss of more than \$200,000 was sustained by a fire in Littleton, an oil town in West Virginia.

Helen Keller in Collapse.

Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind girl whose career amazed the world, has collapsed as the result of her unceasing labors for others afflicted as she, and has been ordered to take a complete rest.

Chicagoan Slain in Saloon Row.

Thomas Johnson, traveling agent for a book company of Chicago, was shot and killed in a Denver saloon by Policeman Charles Secrest. Secrest had quarreled with Johnson over a game of dice.

\$135,000 Fire in New York.

Farrington & Whitney, importers and spice dealers, occupying a five-story brick building at Greenwich and North Moore streets, New York, were burned out. The loss was estimated at \$135,000.

Big Stores to Quit Downtown.

Chicago's large downtown stores are moving to outlying districts to gain better traffic facilities. Sprague, Warner & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. are the latest to join the procession.

Blow with the Fist Proves Fatal.

In a fight between Andrew Dirker, a wealthy farmer, and Robert Copeley in Iron, Ohio, the latter struck Dirker with his fist, killing him instantly. Copeley was arrested.

Castro Bars All Foreigners.

The Ascania, on arriving at Port of Spain from Lagunera, reports that President Castro orders that no foreigners be allowed to land on Venezuelan soil.

Church Riot in Chicago.

Four persons were shot and many others injured in a church riot over the new system of control in the Chicago Roman Catholic archdiocese.

Killed by Fall from Train.

Erin Lafan, while returning from his father's funeral in Swanton, Pa., was standing on a train platform in Saybrook, Ohio, waving a farewell to his sister, when he fell and was instantly killed.

St. Louis Stabber a Waiter.

"Jack the Stabber," who for several weeks had been terrorizing the women of St. Louis by his mysterious attacks, was arrested, proved to be a waiter, and confessed that an uncontrollable impulse prompted him to wield his knife.

Dynamite in Pocket in Fatal.

Edward W. Dutton, 35 years of age, a farmer of Houston, Va., died as the result of the explosion of dynamite which he carried in his pocket. The explosion of the caps was sympathetic with the premature explosion of a blast which Dutton was tamping.

\$25,000 Stolen from Emerson.

Announcement is made that a statue will be erected to Ralph Waldo Emerson at Concord, the town where he lived and died. Daniel C. French, in his earlier years a friend and neighbor of Emerson, has been selected as the sculptor. The memorial will cost about \$25,000.

GRAIN TRUST SLAIN.

Supreme Tribunal of Nebraska Upholds Anti-Monopoly Law.

Nebraska's so-called grain trust was dealt a knockout blow and the farmers of the State were saved more than \$2,000,000 a year, according to a conservative estimate, by a decision of the Nebraska Supreme court upholding the constitutionality of the anti-trust laws enacted in what is known as the Junkin act, passed by the last Legislature. The case before the court was that against the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Association, comprising all the larger elevator lines and grain companies in the State. The court declared the association to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and ordered that it be dissolved. Attorney General Norris Brown brought suit for a restraining order to prevent certain grain dealers from combining to control the price of grain in Nebraska. The case was put before the court in such a manner that the opinion would decide the constitutionality of several anti-combination or anti-trust laws now on the statute books. "Statistics of the State for a period of several years prove that practically 32 per cent of the total grain production of the State is sold or shipped to the grain markets each year," it was said at the Attorney General's office. "While the grain combination was in control practically none of this vast shipment was free from its influence, and the lower prices as a result averaged 2 cents per bushel. Taking the crop of 1905 as a basis, the gain to the farmers as a result of the dissolution of the trust amounts to \$2,380,000."

HORSES SAVE TWO FROM DEATH.

Woman and Man Lost in Snowstorm Guided Safely from Peril.

In attempting to drive from Crookston, Minn., to Warren to be at the death bed of his daughter, Mrs. William Nichols and the driver of the vehicle were lost in a blinding storm on the prairie, having a miraculous escape from almost certain death. Missing a train she hired a livery rig and started across the prairie. A storm came on and the driver lost his way. It was impossible to see more than a few feet ahead. After the driver had given up hope of finding the trail the horses suddenly turned and started across the country. The horses brought the rig back safely just as a movement was being planned to start out in search of them. Later a telegram was given the woman announcing the death of her daughter.

FOIL PLOT TO BURN SHERIFF.

Host and Dakota Official Shoot One Man and Arrest Another.

An alleged plot to burn a house in order to cremate Sheriff Lee has resulted in the arrest of one man and the fatal shooting of another at the village of Fort. N. D. Lee Olson, in whose house the sheriff was staying, was awakened at midnight and discovered three men boring a hole in the house. The sheriff and Olson captured one and wounded another. Beneath the hole bored in the house was a large can of gasoline. It is believed that the men intended to pour the gasoline into the hole and then set fire to the house in the hope of cremating the sheriff, who recently caused the arrest of eleven gamblers. Threats of lynching are made.

MAY ABOLISH PERSONAL TAXES.

Folk Favor Change in Missouri to Stop Wholesale Perjury.

Residents of St. Louis will be saved \$200,000 a year if the next General Assembly votes to repeal the State law imposing taxes on personal property, an innovation favored by Gov. Folk. The Governor said that the personal tax law is responsible for the indiscriminate spread of perjury. "The State treasurer said he 'has a surplus on hand sufficient to justify a radical change in its tax laws. Under existing conditions we find that the personal tax law is abused, and there is no remedy for the abuses.'"

Mrs. Tolla's Execution Delayed.

Gov. Stokes of New Jersey has granted Mrs. Antoinette Tolla, the Hackensack murderer, a further reprieve of sixty days in order to allow Mrs. Quackenbush, her counsel, to present further evidence for a new trial. The Governor took this action as a result of a resolution passed by the board of pardons asking him to grant a further reprieve.

Dowie Names Second in Command.

John Alexander Dowie has named his right-hand man. This man is Wilbur Glenn Voliva, and by announcement made in Shiloh, Tennessee, Zion City, he is made deputy general overseer of the affairs of Zion throughout the world. This is an office created for the emergency, and places Voliva above all other officers in the church save Dr. Dowie himself.

Pittsburg Is Now Sixth City.

By the ringing of bells and the screaming of thousands of whistles, Pittsburg announced to the world that she is the sixth city in size in the country. The special session of the Legislature passed the bill authorizing the annexation of Allegheny, and the Governor afterward signed it.

No Right to Bequeath Body.

A man's body, when he dies, belongs to his next of kin, and he cannot give it to another, according to a decision handed down by the St. Louis court in Cincinnati. The case was brought by a sister of Dr. N. T. Tanski, who buried to Cincinnati from Pittsburg to prevent the cremation of her brother's body.

Peoria Minister Kills Himself.

Death by suicide has ended the career of Rev. George H. Simmons, clergyman and banker, one of the leading citizens of Peoria, Ill., in a sensational case in which Simmons had been involved in a scandal. Simmons had been involved in a scandal in which he had been involved in a scandal. Simmons had been involved in a scandal in which he had been involved in a scandal.

Railroads Win Land Suit.

The suit of the city of Cleveland to eject various railroads from land on the lake front valued at \$15,000,000 was decided against the city by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, Justice Lurton reading the opinion.

Society Woman a Suicide.

Mrs. Lillian G. McNair, prominent in society and champion woman golfer player of St. Louis, shot and killed herself at her home in that city. Mrs. McNair had been under treatment for nervous melancholia for six months.

Pay \$275,000 for Land.

J. E. Bremer of Chicago has just closed a deal for the purchase of a tract of 10,000 acres of land situated near Brackettville, Texas. The consideration was \$275,000.

Honoree Passes Hepburn Bill.

All records in the National House of Representatives were broken when the representatives by a vote of 346 to 7 passed the Hepburn bill to give the people relief from unjust railroad rates.

Life Insurance Eits Official.

Maintenance in office is charged against former Insurance Commissioner Lahr.

Lambert and Durham of Pennsylvania in the report rendered by the legislative insurance investigating committee in Harrisburg. The attention of the Governor and the Attorney General is called to the violations of the law, with the inference that prosecutions should follow.

MINES MAY BE SHUT DOWN.

Supply of Fuel is Much Greater than Probable Demand.

It is intimated in New York, following the meeting of the presidents of the anthracite roads, that the anthracite coal which had been mined in so much in excess of the demand that a shutdown in the mines may be necessary if there is no strike on April 1. Henry S. Fleming, secretary of the Bituminous Coal Trade, which includes most of the large soft coal firms, and the secretary of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, made public statements which had been collected as to the probable proportion of miners who will obey the strike order. In the anthracite district, he said, 90 per cent of the miners would strike. In the soft coal districts he said the union miners were much weaker than was usually supposed. "As to anthracite," he said, "the average monthly consumption is 2,000,000 tons a month, and the average winter consumption 8,000,000. Up to the present, the consumption has been far behind the quantity mined. Close to 16,000,000 tons of anthracite have been mined in excess of the demand, and there are nearly two months before April 1 in which coal can be mined. For some time back the railroad companies have been stocking up anthracite, and they never had such a large supply." Mr. Fleming estimated that even allowing for cold weather, there would be easily a five-month supply of anthracite on hand on April 1.

RUSSIA WON'T CASH ORDERS.

Money Sent from America to Jews Returned to Donors.

According to the statements of Dr. N. Mosesohn, a prominent Jew of Portland, Ore., who is secretary of the American Jewish Committee, a large amount of money sent from the United States to aid Jewish sufferers in Russia has never been received by those for whom it was intended. It is said that there has been a general failure of the postoffice throughout Russia to cash postal money orders which have been sent to Jews in that country and many of these money orders have been returned to the senders with a statement that they could not be cashed. The letters accompanying the returned orders cite various reasons for their being dishonored, one of which is that the orders have been issued from St. Petersburg to refuse payment of them, because the money is for the purpose of aiding the revolutionists.

HOCH LOSES BATTLE.

Wife-Murderer and Ransomist Denied Rehearing of His Case.

Unless John Hoch gives him more time, John Hoch will be hanged in the county jail in Chicago Feb. 22. The State Supreme Court at Springfield has refused to grant a rehearing in his case, thus ending the last chance the murderer had in the courts. That the Governor will interfere in the case again is considered exceedingly improbable and all the indications are that Hoch at last will pay the penalty for the murder of his wife, Mary Walker Hoch, "the girl of all rights," who was his only comfort. His voice was steady and his face showed no emotion. After a moment's thought he added: "I suppose that fixes it." Assistant State's Attorney Harry Olson said: "Only by the intervention of Gov. Deneen or the government can Hoch escape death. The federal authorities could only become interested in his case if it was proved that constitutional rights were involved. Gov. Deneen could save Hoch with a pardon."

Say Rescue Was Possible.

During the continuation of the Valencia investigation in Seattle, Frank J. Campbell and A. H. Hawkins, passengers, maintaining that there was no discipline aboard the vessel after the attack, that her officers made no attempt to prevent the passengers from crowding in the boats, and that a life raft could have been sent in to the Valencia as she lay on the rocks the second day after the accident.

Fire Destroys School Building.

The Locust street school, one of the best in Elgin, Ill., was destroyed by fire. The loss on building, furniture and books is estimated at \$90,000. Several residences in the neighborhood were damaged. Five hundred children are enjoying a forced vacation.

\$200,000,000 Road in Siberia.

A concession for a railway from Irkutsk to Belgorod Sibirsk, to cost \$200,000,000, has been granted to a Franco-American company, which undertakes to build it without a government subvention. The company will order material when possible from Russian firms.

Three Postoffice Are Robbed.

The Buffalo, I. T., postoffice has been robbed of a large quantity of mail by some one who rifled the boxes. It is believed Paul Carey, the negro who robbed the Muskogee and South McAlester post-offices, stopped at Buffalo on his way to South McAlester.

Bad Fire in Missouri Town.

A three-story brick building on the north side of the city square occupied by the Mize Hardware Company, was destroyed by fire in Independence, Mo., causing a loss of \$75,000. The entire business district of the city was threatened and help came from Kansas City.

Ohio Mayor Refuses Passes.

E. J. Dempsey, Cincinnati's new Mayor, has returned to the managers of several theaters complimentary tickets which had been sent him. He enclosed a courteous note that he would not accept any such favors from anybody.

Follows Connors' Move.

Mrs. Irene Goodwin Foy, a New York society belle and a bridesmaid at the wedding of Anna Gould to Count Bond de Castellane, has arrived in Lima, Ohio, to prepare for the bringing of a suit for divorce from her husband.

Child Chews Dynamite.

Toddling into the house of her doll in her arms, 2-year-old Maud (Grand) of Hillsdale, Pa., had been heard noisily torn from her shoulders by an explosion of a dynamite cartridge. She was biting the cap of the cartridge.

28 Portals in Mine Explosion.

At least twenty-eight portals were believed to have been struck in a terrible explosion in the Paroli mine of the Stewart Colliery Company near Oakville, W. Va. Thirty-five men were employed there and only eleven escaped alive.

WALLACE HITS BACK.

THE FORMER CANAL ENGINEER GIVES TESTIMONY.

Says Attorney Crowwell, the Government's Adviser, Has Too Many Jobs—Tells Senate Committee He Is to Blame for Clash with Taft.

Because of the multiplicity of his interests, which run counter to the interests of the government, John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, gave it as his opinion before the Senate committee that the canal interoceanic canal committee had been a "dangerous man."

From Mr. Wallace's statement it would appear that Mr. Crowwell was:

Fiscal agent of the Panama Republic.

Director of the Panama Railroad.

Counsel for the Panama Railroad.

General adviser in all canal matters by order of the President.

Counsel for the Panama legation.

Interested in the Panama American Company.

Counsel for the French Panama Canal Company.

The remark about Mr. Crowwell being a "dangerous man," made to the canal investigating committee and coming as a climax to Mr. Wallace's description of the important part Mr. Crowwell plays as Poob-Bah of the canal enterprise, created a sensation. It led to Mr. Wallace being closely questioned by Senator Morgan and other members of the committee concerning the apparently dominating influence Mr. Crowwell from the first has exercised in the affairs of the canal, although, according to the testimony of Secretary Taft and Chairman Shonts, Mr. Crowwell has no official connection with the commission.

To substantiate his statement of this close, if not dominating relationship, Mr. Wallace quoted the official statement issued by Secretary Taft in passing criticism upon the Wallace resignation, in which Secretary Taft, referring to the presence of Mr. Crowwell at the famous Manhattan Hotel conference, spoke of him as "Mr. Crowwell, for some time has been charged by the President and the Secretary of War with general advisory duties in all Panama Canal affairs."

Gives Inner Details.

This strong bit of corroborative testimony added keen zest to the already whetted appetite of the canal investigators for light upon the peculiar relationship of Mr. Crowwell to this canal enterprise, and Mr. Wallace was not backward in giving it to them.

Mr. Wallace attributes his clash with Secretary Taft to the machinations of Mr. Crowwell. That he feels keenly the position in which Secretary Taft's published criticism of his action in resigning his position as chief engineer have placed him before the country and that he believes he was very badly treated in that attack upon his motives and character and integrity, was made plain by Mr. Wallace.

He related the details of his selection as chief engineer and said he made a protest particularly against what he called red tape methods and a multiplicity of masters, and then read a long statement. He first spoke of the "violent attack upon me which Secretary Taft and Mr. Crowwell gave to the newspapers last June," and asked that judgment upon the justice of that attack be suspended until he "had an opportunity to explain to you why I think it was absolutely uncalled for and unjustifiable." He declared that the only basis for that attack was a difference of opinion between them "as to my right to decide for myself when I thought the welfare of the enterprise and my own welfare justified me in resigning my position."

With Exception of Italians, Americans Are Most Homelike Nation.

According to the unofficial statistics gathered in 1903, as in previous years, by the Chicago Tribune, there were 9,212 homicides committed in the United States during the year, and the country remains on the whole a more law-abiding one than in the history of crime; indeed, we have increased our lead, for the number of homicides was greater by 840 in 1905 than it was in the previous year. The record constitutes a shocking indictment.

With the single exception of the Italians, the American people are the most law-abiding nation in the civilized world. In fact, we are running neck and neck with Italy with respect to the ratio of violent crimes resulting in death. In the latter country the homicides number 105 per million of inhabitants per year; in this country last year the ratio was 115 per million.

A comparison with the criminal statistics of other leading nations will serve to emphasize the indictment and make it positively terrifying. Thus the annual average ratio of homicides to population is 13 per million to Germany, 39 per million in France and 27 per million in the United Kingdom.

War in Britain of War's Perils.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in his recent speech before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, again affirmed that the nation was as absolutely unprepared for war as it was in 1890. He urged the adoption of a million men as the military standard, half of whom would be needed for the defense of India and the other half to fit the nation to maintain a European struggle.

Lord Roberts said he had heard of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance with enthusiasm, but he reminded his audience that national conditions and national necessities were subject to change, and that the alliance only applied to Asia and not to Europe, where the danger was greater.

Destructive Irrigation.

Irrigation on the western Colorado river has reached a point where the stream is creating a big lake not wanted and that will be destructive. Engineers are trying to get the water back into the Colorado and say it is a difficult problem. The advice of reclamation ought to be sure it is right before going ahead.

A society, headed by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway tabernacle, New York, was formed for the promotion of the movement for peace and civilization.

TREATY HAS A JOKER.

Makes \$7,000,000 Worthless Dominican Scrip.

The attention of Secretary Root and of members of the Senate committee on foreign relations has been called to a "joker" in the Santo Domingo treaty and, according to a Washington correspondent, it is causing them worry.

The "joker" is in article 1, which reads: "The United States undertakes to secure an arrangement of all obligations of the Dominican government, foreign as well as domestic; the arrangement for payment and the conditions of amortization; the consideration of conflicting and unresolvable claims and the decision as to the validity and amount of all pending claims already liquidated and accepted or which may be established."

It was the original intention of the President that the money collected from the Dominican customs should be used in settlement of the foreign claims only. Under the heading of domestic claims will come between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 of scrip of "La Duda Deforada," the deferred debt. This scrip for forty years has been of practically no value—not worth five cents on the dollar because of the doubt whether it ever would be redeemed.

Now, the officials of the Dominican government have bought all this scrip they could reach, paying all the way from 2 to 30 cents on the dollar. Emilio Justo, the minister from Santo Domingo, himself has admitted that he would not now sell the scrip he holds for 75 cents on the dollar, as he believes it will be paid in full. He says it will be worth par the minute the treaty is ratified by the Senate of the United States.

This "deferred debt" is the outgrowth of the Dominican revolutions of the last forty years, which, except the last one headed by Morales, all have been successful. Whenever a revolutionary chief while operating in the field requisitioned cattle or services a voucher was given. After the revolution was won this voucher would be exchanged at the capital for scrip of "La Duda Deforada," duly registered in the treasury books. The obligations of both sides always were recognized because no successful faction was ever sure it would not be among the "outs" the next day.

Scrip also has been used by the government in the payment of the salaries of officials and many influential men of the republic now have considerable sums of this paper. Revolutionary chiefs have used it liberally to reward friends for "services."

ARMY SNOB SCORED.

President Says that Special Consideration Is Due Enlisted Men.

That the uniform of an enlisted man in the army or navy is a badge of honor which entitles its wearer to peculiar consideration is the position taken by President Taft. The President himself has stated that he knows of no soldier or sailor who has been treated with less respect than he should be by the President and the Secretary of War with general advisory duties in all Panama Canal affairs."

The President in his letter said in part:

"My judgment, Lieut. Taylor committed one of the most serious faults which any officer can commit. I am glad that he was reduced twelve fives. It is a pleasure to record the fact that his offense was altogether exceptional in the body to which he belongs."

"There is no body of men in this country of similar size which merits so well of the country as the body of officers and enlisted men in the army and navy of the United States. Not only should the country as a whole jealously guard the interests of these men and regard their honor as being identified to a peculiar degree and in a peculiar sense with his own, but the members of the body should themselves feel the same jealous eagerness to uphold the honor and standing of all connected with it. Above all this should be the object of the officers as regards the enlisted man."

"To strive to discriminate against him in any way is literally an infamy; for it is in reality one of the most serious offenses which can be committed against the stability and greatness of our nation. If a hotel keeper or the owner of a theater or any other public resort attempts such discrimination, everything possible should be done to get good citizens to make the man attempting it feel the full weight of a just popular resentment, and if possible legal proceedings should be taken against him."

AWFUL MURDER RECORD.

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CONGRESS

SENATE

HOUSE

COMMITTEES

REPORTS

DEBATES

LEGISLATION

FINANCIAL

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

LABOR

AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATION

ARTS AND LETTERS

SCIENCE

RELIGION

PHYSICS

CHEMISTRY

MEDICINE



Old blood is thin and for that reason the old horse should have a warm place.

Send postal cards to all the seedsmen whose advertisements attract you. Get their catalogues.

Use a stallion with a good pedigree and don't use him unless he is an excellent individual.

Cream rising is actually arrested at the first stage of acidity long before the milk thickens.

A good standard of richness of milk cannot be maintained without the use of a variety of foods.

Light in the poultry house is almost as necessary as proper food, when the health of the fowl is considered.

An ounce of change of diet is often worth more to an ailing pig or other animal than a pound of medicine.

Never neglect any one of the small details about beekeeping. You cannot afford to if you want to be successful.

Dehorning the bull does not remove all the elements of danger. A vicious bull is dangerous even though he has no horns.

Uneasy lies the head where there is a large number of good hogs in the feed lot, when the cholera breaks out in the neighborhood.

Valuable as blood is in breeding, it has a very necessary adjunct and that is individual merit. Pedigree is of little value in itself unless backed by individual merit.

Nothing else will stir up trouble with the neighbors quite so quickly as to let your stock roam over their fields. Keep up the yards and fences in good shape and avoid trouble.

The best interests of sheep husbandry does not so much call for extraordinary weights as they do for the production of muttons of moderate weight and choice quality.

If pigs begin to show an out-of-condition appearance don't think of medicine the first thing. See if some mistake in feeding or care cannot be discovered, and if it is, correct it.

A man says his boy fell off the farm recently and in falling fell into bad company and landed in the town calaboose. That's the way when a boy falls out with work, he usually falls in with mischief.

In the cow stable discomfort costs money; comfort is converted into cash and no mistake. When a cow stands and shivers after having drunk some ice water, there is something wrong in the management.

It is now proposed to install cyclometers on various farm implements to indicate how long the hired man rests. The best way to measure a man's work is to get the right sort of a man and then treat him like a man.

The old horse works contentedly for his board and clothes. If one will only stop to think of the value received from a good old horse he certainly will not withhold the best of treatment. Farmers have but few friends so true and faithful as the horse.

In cities of large area and even surfaces auto trucks will rapidly displace a large number of work horses, but carriage teams, drivers and saddlers of good kinds are never likely to be produced in numbers large enough to supply the demand.

At the present prices there is the most money in raising good horses for the market, and there is always a good market for good articles. Always try to have something of good quality, and you will be quite sure of getting a good price.

In the meantime make plans to build but little new wire fence until your dealer can assure you that it will last at least some longer than it requires to put it in place. Manufacturers will make a better grade of wire when it is demanded; not before.

Saving garden seeds is something that should be carefully looked after in every home where there is to be a garden. Many kinds of seeds will mold. Such should be put up in mosquito bar stuff. Every package should be labeled so that there will be no unwrapping when looking after seeds.

Shelter hogs so they are comfortable. It is better for the hogs to be warm enough so that they will not lie in a pile all the time. They move about more and take needed exercise, and are less liable to catch cold when they do not get up a sweat, then go out in the cold to feed.

Many a colt has a tough time in the winter and comes through in the spring like a skeleton clothed in wool. The colt, of course, suffers and will never recover in vigor and strength. The owner suffers in pocket. If he sells the colt he will get less for him; and if he keeps him he will have an inferior horse. Better treat the colt right or else not raise any.

There may not be real enjoyment in work, but there is enjoyment in doing one's duty. In getting up the summer's wood it is fine to have snow on the ground so the logs can be hauled in on a sled. Easily loaded, easily unloaded and the shunting takes off some of the hardship of the cold and labor involved in getting it up. There is infinite satisfaction in it.

RATE BILL IS PASSED

THE HEPBURN MEASURE GOES THROUGH THE HOUSE.

Opposed by Only Seven Votes—Embodies Ideas of the President and Will Increase Powers of Commerce Commission.

The House Thursday passed the Hepburn railroad rate bill by a vote of 340 to 7. These voting against the bill were Littlefield, McCall, Perkins, Sibley, Southwick, Freeland and Weeks.

Following Mr. Cochran's address and the speeches of Messrs. Mann and Hepburn, the House spent until 7 o'clock Wednesday evening trying to amend the measure. But after an exciting session it was left intact, despite a flood of amendments launched against it.

For three hours amendment after amendment was offered, but all went down in defeat. These contained all manner of propositions, such as regulating preferential, the long and short haul, passes, court procedure, whole rate bills and parts of bills.

The minority leader, Mr. Williams, summarized the bill and all that had been done by Congress, and went over the ground that had been debated at length during the last ten days. He concluded with an expression of the hope that the House would stay in session until the beginning of the next session before it would yield to an amendment which might be put on in the Senate the effect of which might be to weaken the bill.

Mr. Hepburn, in his concluding speech, took up in turn the points made in opposition to the bill. First he deprecated the effort to claim political credit. He reviewed the progress and development of railroads during the last twenty years to show that the interstate commerce act of that time had not impeded railroad progress. Touching the construction of words which had been made a point of opposition, Mr. Hepburn showed the utter futility of getting unanimity on that point. He asserted not a member of the House could write a twenty-word sentence that would not be capable of two constructions.

Provisions of the bill. Congressmen Hepburn explained that his bill was intended and, so far as it could be made to, comply specifically with the recommendations of President Roosevelt on the rate question. It gives the Interstate Commerce Commission authority when a rate has been complained of as "unreasonable" by a shipper, to investigate that rate, state whether or not it is unreasonable, and if found to be unreasonable, to name a rate which is to be just and reasonable and fairly remunerative, which is to be the maximum rate to be charged.

This rate so fixed is to go into effect thirty days after it is announced by the commission, subject during that time to be set aside or suspended by the commission or by the courts. After it has gone into effect it is to remain the rate for three years. During this time the opinion has been expressed by those who have participated in the debate that the rate may also be reviewed by the courts and if found to be in conflict with the terms of the act or with the Constitution, by being confiscatory, can be set aside by the courts.

Another important feature is the definition of the words "railroad" and "transportation" in a manner to exclude all auxiliary instrumentalities of the common carrier and to bring them within the control of the commission. This power to name a reasonable rate and the inclusion of the auxiliary within the jurisdiction of the commission are said to be the new features. All other provisions are modifications of existing law. They include publicity of railroad methods, which is to be aided by prescribing a system of book-keeping and enforcing the commission to seven members and increasing their salaries to \$10,000 a year.

Use 100 Tons of Quinine Yearly. More than 100 tons of quinine are used in the United States every year. The wholesale value of this is about \$1,000,000. Quinine is obtained from the bark of several species of trees, the most important of which is in South America. Attempts have been made in the past and are being revived to grow the tree in our sub-tropical States; but the present supply is imported mainly from India, Ceylon and Java.

Heavy Damage Suit Against Hazers. Damages to the extent of \$10,000 are asked by Charles J. Lent, administrator of the estate of Cecil F. Lent, who has filed suit against Carter Sherwood and other Hilliard High School boys, of Hilliard, Ohio. He charges that on Nov. 9 last the defendant, in the high school yard at Hilliard, rode young Lent on a rail and threw him to the ground, causing his death.

Feeding Idle Horses. The farm horse that has practically nothing to do during the months of winter is a costly proposition to feed if he must be kept on the regulation ration. It is really more profitable to find some work for the animal to do which will enable one to afford full rations, as in the summer, for then the horse is likely to be in much better shape to take up the spring work. Of course, if one is located where the horse can be on pasture more or less during the winter months the cost of wintering the animal is materially reduced.

In colder sections one must rely on the sheltered yard, to give the horse needed exercise and largely on the grain one has; do not attempt to keep the horse through the winter on roughage alone, for the plan will only result in having a run-down animal in the spring, which will be a costly experiment. Horses are not fed nearly the quantity of roots they should have, and those who winter idle animals will find it profitable to grow roots especially for them to feed with the grain ration. In the absence of roots, all meal bran or some similar articles which will keep the digestive organs in good condition must be a part of the daily ration. One can get along very nicely on feeding considerable roughage and corn if considerable bran or root crop is also used. Remember, too, that good grooming and a clean, light stable will do much toward keeping the animal in good health and help to enable him to enjoy even the rougher days.

Consignment of American school readers printed in Japanese, believed to be a violation of the copyright laws, are held by the customs collector in San Francisco, Cal.

The House committee on public lands has decided to make a favorable report on the Burnett bill setting aside 90,000 acres of mineral land in Alabama for school purposes.

The trustees of the Carnegie school of technology in Pittsburgh, Pa., have received a letter from Andrew Carnegie thanking them for naming the woman's department after his mother.

Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt was given a gold medal by the Circé Francis of Harvard university in recognition of her services to French drama. She is the first woman to be so honored.

The Rev. Dr. William Rainey, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal church in New York for twenty-two years, has resigned his rectorship on account of ill health. The Rev. Hugh Birchard succeeds him.

COUNT USED FOR DIVORCE

Countess's Wife, Countess Anna Gould, entered a plea in Paris for divorce from her husband. Representatives of the countess and the count appeared before a judge, who, according to the French law, endeavored to arrange a reconciliation before allowing a definite suit to proceed.

It has been current for a long time that the countess had decided that continuation of her relations with her husband was impossible and her removal from the Castellane residence to a hotel in the center of Paris gave support to the belief that she had decided to complete the separation.

With reference to the count's conduct the name of a prominent society leader of Paris, a woman of high standing, has been mentioned. But the greatest reticence has been maintained by all the parties concerned relative to the progress of the negotiations looking to a reconciliation. It now appears that the efforts of those interested in bringing about a settlement without an appeal to the courts have been fruitless.

Almost on the same day which brought the news of the Yerkess-Mimer nuptials came the story that the worthless Frenchman of the empty pocket and empty title, who married, and has squandered, over \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of the wealth which a great American brain had accumulated, is to be divorced by his wife.

Following are some of the ways in which Count Boni spent the Gould millions: Paris residence, \$3,000,000; art collection, \$1,200,000; Pan club, \$300,000; cards and race track, \$100,000; yacht Valhalla, \$200,000; political campaigns, \$300,000; clothes, \$100,000; stable, \$150,000; costume fete, \$300,000; stock speculations, \$500,000; Oriental house, \$200,000; entertaining King of Portugal, \$200,000; bachelor dinner, \$100,000.

LABOR'S GREAT TRIUMPH

Trade Unionism Creates a New Order in British Politics.

The greatest surprise in the recent elections in Great Britain was the large number of labor representatives returned to Parliament. Hitherto labor has been a rather negligible quantity in British politics, notwithstanding the fact that workingmen have won in Parliament since the early '80's, but now it must be reckoned with both within and outside legislative halls. Before the onslaught made by labor in the British constituencies, Unionists, tithed, knighted and moneyed, went down; Conservative strongholds were carried, and Liberals were either defeated or had their majorities reduced. A cotton spinner captured Sir James Fergusson's seat in Manchester; a mill hand beat Sir Ernest Flower in Bradford; printers headed the poll at Norwich, Bury, Manchester and Deptford; a navy, who were once employed in excavations for the Manchester ship canal, is member for Stoke-on-Trent; a railway gang has a majority of over 7,000 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Mr. Morley once suffered defeat. An obscure collier distanced a mine owner; a cotton operative vanquished Lord Goschen's son at Bolton; a stone-mason's son at a warehouse clerk came within 7,500 votes at Leicester over Sir John Rolleston; a laborer in a boot factory carried a Wolverhampton seat against Sir Alfred Hickman; miners have been victorious at Morpeth and in Glamorgan; a furniture maker, who had begun life in a mineral water factory, triumphed at Leeds; and men who have been carpenters, shipwrights, steel smelters, sailors, engineers, mechanics, pitmen and even newboys are sent to Parliament in place of aristocrats, big game hunters, landowners, ship owners, manufacturers, bankers and the sons of earls. They may not be working at their trades now, but they have sprung from the toiling millions, and their election in such numbers is a triumph for Democracy.

CHICAGO P. O. SWAMPED

Lack of Clerks Causes Conditions to Grow Serious.

Chicago, with one of the finest post-office buildings in the country, is utterly unable to handle its mail business. The first time in four years the full force of 900 clerks in the mailing division was required to work last Sunday to relieve the congestion that has clogged the post office since a clerical strike. Although the clerks have been working from ten to twelve hours a day, hundreds of bags of mail are left undistributed each night. Pneumatic tubes in the new post office, which cost \$100,000, are practically useless, because there are not enough clerks to take the mail promptly to them, and they are idle much of the time. Machinery in the new building which cost \$200,000 is also proving more of a hindrance than a benefit because it requires quite a number of clerks to operate it, and that number has been taken from the regular force, which was inadequate before.

While the government officials at Washington are aware of the conditions, they have said that Chicago cannot expect relief before July 1, when next year's appropriation becomes available. Postmaster Russe has gone to Washington to make one more appeal for more help to conduct the business as he thinks it should be.

WORLD'S NAVAL PROGRESS.

Year 1905 an Active One in the Construction of Warships.

During the year 1905 the most active nations in the building of battleships have been Germany and this country. Great Britain launched during the year two battleships and four armored cruisers. France launched one battleship and three armored cruisers; Germany two battleships and two armored cruisers; Russia one battleship; Italy a battleship and an armored cruiser; Japan two battleships and one cruiser, and the United States four battleships and one armored cruiser. The British battleships are the Africa and Iberia, of 16,350 tons, and they are individually heavier than any of the other battleships launched.

The list of vessels completed and commissions by the various powers shows that Great Britain has put five battleships and four armored cruisers into service; France one battleship and two armored cruisers; Germany two battleships and two armored cruisers; Russia no large vessels at all, Italy one armored cruiser, Japan no vessels at all, and the United States five battleships. The British battleships are the King Edward VII, class, and are of the armored cruiser type. The German battleships are the Goeben and Prinzess, of 13,000 tons, while the United States battleships are the Rhode Island and her sisters, with a displacement of rather more than 16,000 tons each.

Michigan State News

SAVES ANOTHER LIFE.

Heroic Brighton Boy Dismembered Himself a Third Time.

Leo Crippen, the 8-year-old hero of Brighton, has distinguished himself by saving a third life. Irving Touxtou, 6-year-old boy, fell into an ahrule in the mill pond. The water at that point is from six to eight feet deep. There was no help near, only a few children being on the treacherous ice. But Leo Crippen was there. He is a whole life-saving crew in himself. Rushing to the edge of the air hole, he dropped to his knees quickly and grasped the child by the collar. The little one had hold of the ice with his finger tips, and soon would have lost his hold. Unassisted, Leo Crippen pulled him out and took him away from further danger on the pond. Little Leo saved Verne Rice from drowning last fall. A few weeks ago, at the risk of his life, he rescued Clara Van Alstine from a watery grave, but the child, suffering from whooping cough, caught cold and died from pneumonia a week later.

LIFE INSURANCE TAXES.

Increase of \$15,000 for State Treasury, Despite Agitation.

That life insurance is a big business and that it has not materially been affected by the recent agitation is evident by the report of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, which was filed with Insurance Commissioner Barry the other day. During the year 1905 policy holders in Michigan paid this one company alone \$1,282,000. The company pays taxes on its Michigan premiums and this year turned over \$27,041.80 to the State, an increase of \$2,221.01 over the previous year. The insurance companies are now paying their taxes and up to the present time \$188,000 has been received. These same companies paid \$4,000 less taxes last year. Insurance Commissioner Barry estimates that the total insurance taxes for the year will exceed those of 1904 by \$15,000.

MINISTER GIVEN POUNDING.

Both Eyes Blackened in an Escanaba Saloon.

Rev. C. H. Rutledge, agent of the Anti-Saloon League of the upper peninsula, who has been prosecuting saloon men in Escanaba and Ontonagon, was assaulted and beaten in an Escanaba saloon, gathering evidence, it is said. His eyes were blackened and he was badly pounded, but is as determined as ever to go after the saloon men who, he alleges, are violating the liquor laws. He recently caused the arrest of five men in Menominee county.

TO RETRY VANDEBOGART CASE.

Menominee Girl Was Awarded \$12,000 Damages by Jury.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court has just reversed a decision given in a famous case against the Menominee and Marquette Paper Company, owned largely by Menominee, Jessie Vandebogart, an employee, sued the company for damages because her hair became caught in the machinery of the paper mill and part of the scalp was torn off. The Circuit Court granted her \$24,000 damages. The Supreme Court ordered a new trial.

THREE TO DIE THREE TIMES.

Death of Young Fremont Man.

Counting death and three times unsuccessful in ending his life, Louis Fitzsimmons, a Fremont young man, is confined in the Muskegon county jail under a gun. One day he took laudanum. The next he tried strangling by hanging, and finally was caught and put in jail when about to beat his brains out against his cell bars. The death of his mother turned his mind.

SILVERWARE SENT FOR \$1 CASH.

Unsuspecting Menominee Girls Are Fleeced by Chicago Swindlers.

The latest swindle in Menominee is that of a Chicago firm which sends to unsuspecting young ladies a copy of a letter purporting to have been written by them together with one of their own stating that the victim has guessed correctly a puzzle sent out by the firm and if they will send \$1 a fine set of silverware as a prize will be sent.

Dog Saves a Life.

Unable to awaken his mistress, who was overcome by inhaling coal gas, although it jumped on her head and scratched her face, the pet fox terrier of Richard Droscher of Monroe barked and howled at the door until neighbors responded and found the woman unconscious. She will recover.

School Head Vanishes.

Supt. Crawford of the Rockland public schools, summarily removed from his position by the school board on charges of practicing unbecoming and charges detrimental to the morals of the children, has left suddenly for Paris unknown.

Child Killed by Street Car.

While running across the street car tracks at a switch where two cars were passing, 6-year-old Viola Devera was run down and instantly killed in Bay City.

Woodman Freezes to Death.

Ole Olson, a woodman, wandered away from his camp near Northland and has been found frozen to death in the snow.

Indian Slayer Found Guilty.

The jury in the case of Albert Salter, charged with killing George Etn, an Indian, at Nahma, on October 10, found him guilty of manslaughter, recommending mercy.

Insurance War On.

Because the insurance agencies of Ald, Wankman, Police Commissioner Hubbard and Ald, Police of Battle Creek get all but \$4,000 of the city's insurance out of a total of \$28,000, the agents of the other sixteen companies which get nothing are preparing for war.

Head of Five Generations Dead.

Mrs. Margaret Rostin, one of the oldest women on the northern peninsula, is dead at Stephenson, aged 93. She came there thirty-five years ago. Mrs. Rostin was the head of five generations.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

People Will Vote on Proposition at April Election.

Secretary of State Brewster has sent out notices calling the attention of the electors of the State to the fact that at the election in April the question of holding a constitutional convention for the purpose of making a general revision of the constitution is to be voted on. If a majority of the votes cast at this election is in favor of calling such a convention, the next Legislature will make provision for the election of delegates thereto, and the revision prepared by the convention will later be submitted to the voters for approval or rejection.

RUNS AMUCK IN HOSPITAL.

Crazed Menominee Woodman Believes Pierce Devils Parade Him.

A crazed woodman named Charles Ryder attempted to clean out the Menominee hospital, thinking he was being pursued by a host of fierce devils. The man sprang from his sick bed, throwing wildly attendants to every side, and tore madly about the place, to the danger of sick patients, who were frightened almost out of their wits. Many had narrow escapes from the man's violence. It finally required four big men to tie the fellow to a patrol wagon. He is crippled in one leg.

SLIDES UP THE SPEAR HANDLE.

Sucker Caught in Strange Manner by Albion Man.

This is supposed to be a true fish story. Frank J. Reinhardt of Albion went spear fishing recently, and seeing a fine four-pound sucker hanging from the boat, drove his spear, just missing the fish. He had struck too soon, but the fish was swimming so fast that it slid right up the handle of the spear and fell into the boat.

Finda Rainbow's End.

A pot containing \$1,700 in gold was found in the wall of the cellar at the home of Lewis Yager, in Lima township, by workmen repairing the house. Yager says he drew the money from an Ann Arbor bank ten years ago to lend to a man, but the borrower did not appear and Yager stored the money away.

Seeks Divorce from Minister.

After cutting off his right hand in a corn husker, Albert Fecht drove eighteen miles to Menominee to secure medical aid. To stop the flow of blood his 12-year-old son pulled out his sewing string and bound up the stump of his father's arm, partially staunching the flow of blood. Fecht will live.

Twenty-five Years in Prison.

Peter J. Wood, the young man who shot his father-in-law, Lax, in Hamam, Chief of Police Foster, on Dec. 7, was sentenced at Alpena to Marquette prison for not less than 25 nor more than 50 years. Featham is a wreck and is delirious at times.

Seeks Divorce from Minister.

Mrs. Asaph Hills has begun suit for divorce from her husband who is a minister at Mayfield. She alleges that he has twice inflicted great bodily injuries on her, knocking her down. She is only 20 years old and was married when she was 15.

Mad Dog Bites Five.

A 10-year-old son of Albert Cobbe of Lake Linden was taken to Ann Arbor to be treated at the Pasteur institute. He is the fifth victim of a mad dog's rampage in that town. Ann Arbor was seriously bitten, but all went to Ann Arbor.

Hanged Himself in Cellar.

Mrs. Robert Griffiths was found hanging in her cellar in Grand Rapids by members of her family. She had been in ill health for some time, and had often threatened to kill herself.

Dies in His Woods.

The searching party sent out to look for Robert Lonsdale, aged 60, a prominent Paris farmer, found him lying in the woods from exposure. He had held many township and village offices.

Murder Is Suspected.

The body of Arnold Burg, a fisherman, 25 years old, was found near Delaware. There is a suspicion that he may have been murdered.

Keep Gets Life Sentence.

Milo Keep of Kalamazoo was sentenced to Jackson prison for life by Judge Adams for the murder of Bert Miller.

Brief State Happenings.

Grave robbers at work at Bay City. Nearly 100 dogs have been poisoned at Lapeer. Parolees youngsters suffering from epidemic of chickenpox. Sheep shearing by gasoline engine power will begin at Vernon this month. Rats and mice proving very destructive around city buildings of Albion. Kalamazoo will have two new hotels, one costing \$200,000 and other \$300,000. Only twelve postoffices in the State will have telephones paid for by government. Three children of aged Della Giles of Marquette ordered by court to pay for her support. Toy engine with no safety valve blew up, severely burning 10-year-old Hoyne City boy. Little daughter of Fairplains family disappears and officers believe child has been kidnapped. Mrs. Justina Grobowski, rag picker of Carrollton, was found dead by neighbors, after having refused medical attendance. Old age cause of death. Joseph Komlosy, a Sarnia young man, 24 years old, was found dead on the commons at Point Edward. With some companions he was out on a drunken carousal on the other night. Miss Edith Tux of Rome and Fred Tag of Adrian were married the other day. Tax, you're it. The Mac-Sim-Tar Paper Co. of Osego expects to be manufacturing its product by July 1. Henry Watts, a once wealthy resident of Battle Creek, died in poorhouse of old age, born in 1817. E. W. Walbridge of Port Huron sailed and struck head against stove, severely injuring him. He will live. The logging train on the Ford River branch of the Escanaba and Lake Superior was derailed near Salva. Snark thieves helped themselves to skunk and mink hides from North Michigan man. Officers on the way. Mrs. Charles Edwards of Vernon died, and a few hours later 4-year-old daughter passed away from whooping cough. Antonio Martino, awaiting second trial in Grand Haven jail for murder, may be sent back to Italy, pronounced insane. H. W. Harnhart, pioneer of Michigan, died at home in Schoolcraft, where he lived forty years. He was 106 years old. Burial & Morgan of Elkhart, Ind., have purchased a site at Niles for the erection of a large grain elevator and feed mill.

Sunday School

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 19.

A Day of Miracles in Capernaum.—Mark 1:21-28. He healed many that were sick.—Mark 1:34. Miracles were a natural and necessary part of the life-work of Jesus. Being what He was, it would have been altogether unnatural that He should not manifest the power and the goodness of God by works of healing and by other signs. The people thought of them as miracles—wonders—Jesus called them signs.

He was glad when anyone could believe in Him, and believe all His claims for Himself, because of the goodness of His character and the wisdom of His words. But He did not turn His back upon honest doubters who were willing to believe. For He asked of them as willing to give all possible proofs of His divine authority.

Jesus wants our friendship. He wants to be trusted. And He would like if our trust in Him were so great that we should not be always calling for proofs of His power or His love. Nevertheless if we doubt Him, and yet are honestly trying to believe, He will give us all the proof that is necessary to enable us to do so. There have been many earnest men and women who were tried with doubts, but who were afterwards able to say, "We have had miracles in our lives, or we have had direct assurances from God which have convinced us that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God."

Let us believe that Christ is "in the Father" and the Father in Him, because of the wonderful teachings of Him, and because of the wonderful life He lived. But if our faith is weak, we must listen to this further word: "or else believe Me for the very work's sake." The very nature of the claims which Jesus put forward made miracles a necessary part of the work of Jesus, a man who claimed to be the Son of God must give some evidence that He possessed the power of God. But we should not think of the miracles of Jesus as the only, or even as the chief reason for acknowledging His divinity. There had been prophets before Him who worked miracles, but no prophet ever spoke as He spoke.

Notes.

Capernaum.—This town was chosen by Jesus as His headquarters during the greater part of His ministry. It was a strategic point at which to establish Himself, both because it was a Roman center of government in Galilee and because the four great caravan routes to Damascus, Tyre, Arabia and southward through Jerusalem to Egypt, converged here.

Jesus in the Synagogue.—The synagogue of the Jews was at once a school and a hall for public meetings. The name synagogue was applied both to the building and to the people who composed the congregation on the Sabbath. It was an institution that offered great chances to a teacher, and Jesus took advantage of it both to win a hearing from all classes and to show His approval of the Jewish idea of holding religious services. He made it a custom to attend the synagogue, and no doubt turned many times to the prophecies concerning Himself to read and expound them before an astonished congregation.

Not as the Scribes.—These transcribers and interpreters of the law attached great importance to the details, but paid little attention to the spirit of the law, which the laws of Moses were intended to teach. They had added a great many commands in regard to special observances and held these to be as sacred as the original laws. But all the authority which they attributed to these laws was found in the fact that the laws had been handed down by tradition from the fathers—the men of old time.

The teaching of Jesus was of a very different character. He went down to fundamental principles and proclaimed deep spiritual truths. He taught that men should believe certain things, and should prove their belief by acting in harmony with it. With Him belief and action were indissolubly bound up in one another.

But the aspect of His preaching which most astonished people was that He spoke as though He had a right to criticize the old traditions. And that right He freely exercised. He even claimed superiority to the most sacred institutions which had been established by divine authority. He said, "The Son of Man is lord of the Sabbath (Mark 2:28), and one greater than the Temple is here" (Matt. 12:4).

With the scribbles religion had degenerated into a set of rules and had entirely lost its vitality. Jesus taught that religion must be a vital force in a man, a new life.

There is always the same danger of allowing our religion to crystallize itself into dogmas and rules, and lose all its vitality in the process. One of the great things that Jesus did for men was to set men free from bondage to rules of living that they might feel the need of personal guidance from God and might feel free to follow God's guidance.

An Unseen Spirit.—Men may be possessed by, or harbor, the Holy Spirit or Satan. There is no such thing as not believing the spirit to be personal in the latter case as in the former. We are told of Judas that "Satan entered into him." And often the evil spirits that Jesus cast out are spoken of as distinctly personal beings capable of belief (James 2:10), and even of carrying on a conversation through the lips of a man.

It should be remembered, however, that the New Testament only tells us of one Devil—"the dragon, the old serpent, which is the Devil and Satan." (Rev. 20:2.) The word translated "devils" in our Authorized Version is *daimones*—"demons" not *diaboloi*—"devils." The confusion of these two words is one of the queer freaks of King James' translators. It is a terrible thought that by faith, by cherishing unwholy thoughts, and by allowing ourselves to do evil we may let down our soul's defenses so that Satan can come in and take possession. When that happens, there is but one name by whose power the Devil may be gotten rid of. And there is a basis of truth in the old belief that at the sight of the cross the Devil trembles and runs. He will never dare to attack a man who takes refuge behind the cross of Christ.

